The Fifth Estate

Broadcasting Aug 13

IN THE EYE OF THE STORM. KPRC-TV.

When the devastating forces of Hurricane Alicia took a turn for Houston, KPRC-TV was ready. With complete weather radar and microwave mobile tracking units that provided continuous storm coverage. The only Houston television station that never once lost its signal.

In fact, when CBS and NBC required feeds of the storm, both networks turned to KPRC-TV.

No wonder when there's a hurricane as deadly as this one, Houston depends on KPRC-TV. The station that's got an eye for weather.

KPRC-TV HOUSTON

Petry Television, Inc., National Representatives, NBC Affiliate.

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Broadcasting ϟ Aug 13

FCC stays TV portion of Rule of 12's order
Radio industry, BMI reach music licensing accord
Encore for broadcast deregulation

QUICK CHANGE □ FCC stays television portion of multiple-ownership order. Congressional conference passes television moratorium anyway. Groups will be able to buy up to radio station limit on Sept. 8. **PAGE 35.**

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DIFFERENT DRUMMER □ Dan Ritchie, head of Westinghouse Broadcasting & Cable, has often found himself in opposition to his colleagues in the broadcasting industry. In this "At Large" interview with BROADCASTING editors, he discusses the philosophy under which Group W operates. **PAGE 44.**

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CHANGING VALUES □ Proliferation of leveraged buyouts and companies going private have made it difficult to establish true value of some Fifth Estate stocks. **PAGE 58.**

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GEARING UP AGAIN □ Nation's broadcasters and news services readying for round two of political convention coverage: the Republicans in Dallas next week. **PAGE 62.**

HOUSTON SHOWDOWN □ Full panel of appeals court rules that division of city by mayor for cable franchises was illegal; Gulf Coast ordered to pay $6.3 million. **PAGE 66.**

CHILDREN'S BILL □ New Jersey Senator Frank Lautenberg introduces bill calling for television station's to air one hour per day of children's programing, Monday through Friday. **PAGE 67.**

MEETING HALF WAY □ Government to enlist industry expertise in formulating plans for 1985 Space WARC. **PAGE 67.**

OPENING IN NEW YORK □ Cable Television Administration and Marketing Society hopes for over 1,000 to attend annual conference. Theme of convention is critical success factors. **PAGE 70.**

PUBLIC CAMPAIGN □ Vitt Media releases findings on survey of politicians' attitudes toward political ads. **PAGE 70.**

COMING TO AGREEMENT □ Daytime Broadcasters Association and Association of Broadcast Engineering Standards resolve differences on FCC daytimers policy. Agreement paves way for merger between NAB and DBA. **PAGE 73.**

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flects a growing national fixation on the uncompromising first-or-nothing credo of the late [football coach] Vince Lombardi and of Bobby Knight, coach of the U.S. men's basketball team. . .Doing your best is not enough. Gold is the only sure ticket to the tube." Rosenberg saw some change in ABC's coverage after the network's meeting with IOC officials, but contended in an Aug. 6 column that its "America-first tone- . . .continued to cloud some of ABC's telecast."

But ABC Olympic Coordinating Producer Jeff Ruhe defended the network's emphasis in an interview, insisting "the story is the outstanding performance by the U.S. team. We are journalists. And the fact is. . .the U.S. athletes are involved in the big stories." He said coverage of foreign athletes was provided "where it's been warranted."

Richard Perelman, a vice president of the LAOOC and media services coordinator, said some complaints from foreign journalists may simply have been a reaction to U.S. dominance in the competition, which has left overseas writers and broadcasters less to report on for their home audiences.

ABC's coverage has also drawn a few complaints for other reasons. Several participants in the women's marathon, covered live by the network on Aug. 5, claimed a helicopter used by ABC for overhead shots hovered too low on several occasions, blowing dust and litter into faces of the runners. Swiss marathon runner Gabriela Andersen-Schiess, who finished that race despite an agonizing case of heat exhaustion, asked for and received a guarantee from ABC that the tape of her dramatic finish would not be shown during a studio interview the day after the event.

Rebate Still A Question

According to Osenton, network and LAOOC representatives still plan to meet at an unspecified time to discuss the question of a rights fee rebate to the network. Although there appears to have been no negative ratings impact resulting from the Soviet boycott of the competition, Osenton told BROADCASTING "the two parties will get together again after the games" to clarify their positions and as of late last week the possibility of a rebate had not been ruled out. Roone Arledge has said any rebate would be passed on to ABC's Olympic advertisers. The LAOOC is reluctant to extend a rebate to ABC because it expects only a small surplus—if any—after all Olympics-related accounts have been settled. Ueberroth told reporters in an Aug. 6 news conference he expects ABC to pay the full $225 million agreed upon in 1979 (the final $15 million payment is due Sept. 1), adding that the LAOOC will not ask for an increase even though several events were added since the original agreement was signed and ratings have been high.

A committee spokesman said last week a surplus of $10 million to $15 million is now expected, with the final amount dependent on ticket sales, sponsorships, and other income. Under terms of the LAOOC's agreements with government and athletic entities, 40% of the surplus is to be distributed to southern California youth sports programs, 40% to the U.S. Olympic Committee and 20% to international sports federations. □

Olympics and ABC demolish the competition

The Olympics delivered ABC a prime time victory every night for the week ended Aug. 5, as the network's share of the television sets in use was more than double that of the other two networks combined. The Olympics also caused more households to turn on their television sets: HUT levels averaged 57.3 for the week, up 11% compared to the comparable week a year ago, according to ABC.

ABC's seven days of prime time Olympics coverage, from Sunday, July 28, through Saturday, Aug.4, were the top seven-ranked programs of the week.

For the week, ABC averaged a 25.2/45, compared to a 9.3/16.5 for NBC and an 8.4/14.8 for CBS.

By night, NBC took second place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and CBS on Monday, Thursday and Sunday.

The Olympics also boosted ABC's early evening news ratings. ABC's *World News Tonight* averaged an 11.1/25, despite broadcasting out of its regular time period in many markets, compared to a 9.6/20 for the *CBS Evening News* and an 8.4/18 for the *Nightly News* on NBC.

Highlights of the week, night by night:

■ ABC averaged a 24.6/42.2 for Monday night, while CBS with its regular schedule averaged an 11.6/19.3 compared to NBC's 8.1/13.7. CBS was able to maintain an 18 share or better for the night, while NBC never climbed above a 15 share.

■ Tuesday saw ABC average a 26.1/44.5 compared to NBC's 13.5/23 and CBS's 6.4/10.8. A two-hour *A Team* special on NBC averaged 13.8/24 between 8 and 10 p.m., which was the best prime time average of another program against the Olympics for the week. CBS could not pull above an 11 share for the evening.

■ ABC finished Wednesday evening with an average 24.8/43.4, compared to a 9.7/16.8 for NBC and a 7.4/12.4 for CBS. NBC was able to come in second based on its heavy comedy line up, which averaged an 18 share before falling to a 14 share for *St. Elsewhere* between 10 and 11 p.m..

■ The Olympics on Thursday delivered ABC an average 26.6/46.5 during prime time, while CBS pulled up to second with an average 9.7/17 and NBC followed with an average of 9.1/15.9. It was a tight race between CBS and NBC all night, but CBS was able to pull a few rating points ahead due principally to *Simon & Simon* in the 9 to 10 slot.

■ ABC's Friday average was 25.3/46.3, compared to an 8.3/15.2 for NBC and an 8.1/14.6 for CBS.

■ ABC ran away with Saturday night with a 23.5/44.9, and pushed CBS to one of its lowest averages for any night of the year: 5.4/10.4. For the second time of the week, CBS lost out to NBC's heavy comedy line up which delivered that network an average 17 share between 8 and 10.

■ ABC scored its highest rating for the Olympics on Sunday night, averaging a 25.6/46.7, compared to a 9.7/17.6 for CBS and an 8.6/15 for NBC. CBS's second place finish was boosted by *60 Minutes* and *Trapper John, M.D.*, which sandwiched the network's evening schedule.

Rank	Show	Network	Rating/Share
1.	Olympics (Wednesday)	ABC	27.0/48
2.	Olympics (Tuesday)	ABC	26.5/47
3.	Olympics (Thursday)	ABC	25.5/46
4.	Olympics (Sunday)	ABC	25.2/47
5.	Olympics (Friday)	ABC	25.2/47
6.	Olympics (Monday)	ABC	23.7/42
7.	Olympics (Saturday)	ABC	23.3/45
8.	A Team	NBC	13.8/24
9.	Cagney & Lacey	CBS	13.0/22
10.	Remington Steele	NBC	13.0/21
11.	Simon & Simon	CBS	11.7/20
12.	Newhart	CBS	11.5/18
13.	Wait Till Mother Gets Home	NBC	11.4/19
14.	One Day At A Time	CBS	11.2/18
15.	60 Minutes	CBS	11.1/23
16.	Facts of Life	NBC	11.0/18
17.	Trapper John, M.D.	CBS	10.7/18
18.	Jennifer Slept Here	NBC	10.6/19
19.	Family Ties	NBC	10.5/19
20.	Scarecrow & Mrs. King	CBS	10.4/18
21.	Alice	CBS	10.3/17
22.	Gimme A Break	NBC	10.1/19
23.	Double Trouble	NBC	10.1/19
24.	At Your Service	NBC	9.9/17
25.	Mama's Family	NBC	9.3/17
26.	Jeffersons	CBS	9.2/15
27.	Magnum, P.I.	CBS	9.1/17
28.	The Private Eyes	NBC	9.1/16
29.	Bosom Buddies	NBC	9.0/17
30.	Candid Camera Special	NBC	9.0/15
31.	Cheers	NBC	8.9/15
32.	Silver Spoons	NBC	8.8/17
33.	Knight Rider	NBC	8.7/16
34.	Hill Street Blues	NBC	8.7/15
35.	Dallas	CBS	8.4/15
36.	Knots Landing	CBS	8.4/14
37.	Diffrent Strokes	NBC	8.3/17
38.	Dukes of Hazzard	CBS	8.3/16
39.	St. Elsewhere	NBC	8.3/14
40.	Leave 'em Laughing	CBS	8.0/13
41.	One Day At A Time	CBS	7.8/15
42.	Falcon Crest	CBS	7.6/13
43.	Night Court	NBC	7.6/13
44.	Dick Clark Special	NBC	7.6/13
45.	Boone	NBC	7.4/14
46.	Goodnight, Beantown	CBS	7.0/13
47.	Master	NBC	6.6/13
48.	Small Circle of Friends	CBS	6.6/11
49.	Crossroads	CBS	6.2/11
50.	A Little Romance	CBS	5.9/11
51.	Domestic Life	CBS	5.9/10
52.	AfterMASH	CBS	5.8/11
53.	Watership Down, Part I	CBS	4.5/9
54.	Summer Sunday USA	NBC	2.7/5

*Indicates premiere episode

Putting a price on Fifth Estate firms is elusive business

Leveraged buyouts and companies going private contribute to difficulties in affixing value

If the price of broadcasting stocks has in recent years seemed too high to some, to others it has sometimes seemed not high enough. This ambiguity about the value of broadcasting companies is sometimes based on different measurements. A stockholder would most likely assess the company's earnings prospects as a continuing business. Someone else would assess those prospects differently and might give extra weight to the sale or "break-up" value of the company's stations and other assets. The range between the stock value and what management or outside parties think the companies are worth has contributed to a half-dozen group owner defections from the public market.

The value of publicly traded broadcasting companies going private in the past 16 months through outside acquisitions and leveraged buyouts has been disproportionate to the industry's standing in the economy. As an example, W.T. Grimm, a Chicago-based merger and acquisition broker, said the value of "going private" deals, primarily the leveraged buyout type, increased from $2.8 billion in 1982 to $7.1 billion in 1983. Of that 1983 total, one-third represented the leveraged buyouts of Wometco Enterprises and Metromedia Inc. For the first quarter, Grimm reported an increase in such transactions from $664 million to $3.5 billion, the largest component of which was the announced leveraged buyout of Harte-Hanks Communications Inc.

Paul Kagan, Carmel, Calif.-based investor and consultant, says the going-private phenomenon is not new. It began, he said, after a six-year bull stock market turned bearish in 1974: "Broadcast stocks crashed to very low multiples. They went from a price-earnings ratio high of 20 to under 10. The same thing happened to newspaper stocks and probably most other asset-based stocks." Kagan said that since 1976 there has been "a steady beat of two to three public broadcasting companies disappearing each year," in turn replaced by others.

While perhaps not new, the "steady beat" of such transactions crescendoed in the past six months to a chorus of resounding deals: Outlet Co., Post Corp., Wometco Enterprises, Metromedia, Harte-Hanks and Cowles. And this at a time when, as Kagan pointed out, the price-earnings ratio of broadcasting companies had returned near its pre-1968 range, going from eight to 11 in 1980, 10 to 15 in 1981, 10 to 17 in 1982, 16 to 21 in 1983 and 16 to 22 so far this year.

There are several reasons given for the going-private phenomenon. Dennis H. Leibowitz, a securities analyst for the New York-based securities firm, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said: "The fact that there have been so many buyouts in this industry as opposed to other ones probably reflects that it is an industry with high cash flow and minimal reinvestment requirements so it is fairly easy to meet banking requirements and get leveraged [high debt, low equity] financing." He noted that one force keeping stock market values below what others think the broadcast properties may be worth is that "the stock market is competing with the bond market, and multiples in general reflect returns to investors that they can get fairly securely, say from government bonds. This competition with the bond market affects the broadcast stocks as well and puts their value out of kilter to what someone would pay just for a station."

Larry Franklin, executive vice president of Harte-Hanks Communications Inc., and one of the principals in the group proposing the leveraged buyout (BROADCASTING, April 2) said the "financial climate" probably had an effect: "There were funds available at interest rates that made sense.... On the availability side I think that some of the market conditions facing the banks made it attractive to lend money to the communications industry, particularly the fall-off in foreign loans. Loans to the energy-related industries had been down as well."

In the case of Harte-Hanks and Metromedia there was a strong difference of opinion about the companies' value between management and the investment community. While there was never a significant question about the value of broadcast properties, given the mature nature of the industry and an active selling market, both companies were starting divisions whose value was in question: cellular radio for Metromedia and direct marketing for Harte-Hanks. Franklin said: "There are a lot of variables that come together to form the public market price that are difficult for us to understand. We always have felt that our equity has been undervalued and I'm sure that every company you talk with will give that same impression.... Had we announced the cable transactions that we announced since our leveraged buyout (94,000 subscribers for approximately $100 million) it too probably would have affected our stock price negatively."

Kagan said that in several cases, it was a unique situation affecting ownership and management that led to the transaction. With Wometco it was the ill health and subsequent death in January 1983 of the company's founder and former chairman, Mitchell Wolfson. With Cowles Broadcasting, personal affairs of the controling Cowles family shareholders, reportedly sparked the decision to sell.

Kagan added, "In the case of Post Corp., it was also an older management. The stock of a key inside person was put into trusts of his children; that was a hint that something might happen. It took a couple of years and during that time the stock went up." Kagan said that based on this "informed speculation," the stock of a possible seller usually rises before the company goes private, affecting the premium that stockholders ultimately receive.

Management desire to sell has been important and, unlike other industries, there have been no unfriendly tender offers for major group owners. Lorian Marlantes, vice president of corporate development for The Rockefeller Group, which purchased Outlet Communications for $332.1 million (BROADCASTING, May 9, 1983), said: "It's always been very difficult to make an unfriendly tender for a broadcaster. It's because of the regulatory process. If a group broad-

Some acquisition vital statistics

	Date announced	*Price * (millions)*	*Offer per share*	*Premium over trading price*
Outlet	May 3, 1983	$332.1	$68.00	44%
Post Corp.	Sept. 8, 1983	$145.6	$65.00	47%
Wometco	Sept. 21, 1983	$1,024.0	$46.50	25%**
Metromedia	Dec. 6, 1983	$1,599.5	$38.13	56%
Harte-Hanks	March 28, 1984	$687.0	$32.00	44%
Cowles	June 22, 1984	$182.5	$46.00	20%***

	Type of transaction	*Insider holdings*
Outlet	Outside acquisition	28%
Post Corp.	Outside acquisition	50%
Wometco	Outside leveraged buy-out	34%
Metromedia	Leveraged buy-out	28%
Harte-Hanks	Leveraged buy-out	45%
Cowles	Outside acquisition	15%

* Estimates using purchase price of stock and assumption of debt.
** Over price of Aug.17, 1983, when company announced it was holding merger talks. Speculation had begun before then. Premium on price of Sept. 20 was 9%.
*** Reports had previously been published that buyer was being sought.

caster doesn't want to get taken over, he has a lot of roadblocks he can throw in the path of a potential buyer." Disagreeing slightly was Stephen Sharp, the former FCC commissioner who now heads the communications office of the New York-based law firm, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, well known for fighting takeover attempts of clients including Warner and Disney. Sharp said that unfriendly takeover attempts of broadcasters pose an unusual situation, including the difference between the time the Securities and Exchange Commission allows for consumation of tender offers and the longer time required by the FCC to approve station transfers, but he added, "It's not an insurmountable problem."

If the public/private value split has been so great, why haven't there been more than one offer for a company, as in other industries, such as the oil business? Kagan responded, "The oil industry has always been a bunch of wildcatters, independents, very competitive with one another.... The broadcasting industry has always been a fraternity. It has always been an oligopolistic industry where each person has a certain amount of territory. It is government regulated; totally opposite in terms of makeup." Fred Seegal, managing director of the communications group at Shearson Lehman/American Express, said that transactions in the communications group have not been cheap. "That's why we deliver fairness opinions. The last thing you want to do is underprice the company and have somebody come in and make a counteroffer.... There have been overbids in every other area but broadcasting and communications, in part because the deals have been so fully...and fairly priced."

Will the going-private trend continue? According to Leibowitz, several other trends make it more unlikely. "I would say that, in general, the improved stock prices [and their stability in what was, until recently, a down market] have killed the chances of some of those companies doing anything. I think the likelihood of Taft doing something with the stock at 70 is quite small now; whereas in the 50's it was reasonably likely. Also interest rates have gone up, [two-and-a-half points over a year ago] despite the recent decline," he said.

There have been no public companies among the purchasers, Seegal noted, adding that they were constrained by the effect such acquisitions would have on their own earnings.

"It's the same question they have to face with with the purchase of a single station, but with the economics multiplied," said Seegal. "My own view of what is likely to happen, though it will take some time to evolve, is that you will see true mergers. Obviously the issue there is not so much economics, but deciding who is going run the show."

Despite the changing economic climate most of those commenting said banks were still willing, even enthusiastic, to fund purchases in the communications industry. And although none of those commenting said they were aware of any deals in the works, there is always some speculation as to who might be next. Highest on the list of possible targets, either for acquisitions or management-initiated leveraged buyouts are some of the smaller companies. Names such as Gulf Broadcasting Co., Rollins Communications Inc. and United Television Inc. come up. Larger companies mentioned include Taft, Cox Communications Inc. and Storer Communications Inc. Even the networks are sometimes the subject of such speculation.

There are numerous financial measurements used to discern what company makes the most attractive acquisition target or buyout candidate. But the deciding factor so far, observers agreed, was a desire to sell. As one observer said, "You have to look at the management—who is old, tired or threatened. I don't see too many of those companies right now." □

Bottom Line

MCA decline. For three months ended June 30, MCA Inc. reports net income of $19.9 million, or 42 cents per share, down from $37.1 million, or 78 cents per share, for same period in 1983. Revenues declined from $359.4 million to $349.2 million. MCA blamed lower earnings primarily on "very disappointing results of theatrical features produced under prior management of the motion picture group." Television earnings increased, however, spurred by previously announced syndication agreements for *Magnum P.I.*, *Mystery Movie* and *Gimme A Break*.

□

STV shutdown. Sale of WKID-TV Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to John Blair & Co. for $17.7 million (BROADCASTING Aug. 6) by San Diego-based Oak Industries is just one sign of STV industry's problems. Oak, which still offers STV programing over UHF outlets in Los Angeles and Chicago, has about 23,500 subscribers in south Florida market, decline from just over 30,000 at beginning of 1984. Combined STV subscribership among three Oak-programed stations fell from about 344,000 to 312,000 during six-month period ended June 30. In earnings report for quarter ended on same date, Oak Industries showed losses of $7.4 million on revenues of $114.5 million, compared with losses of $69.3 million on sales of $113.8 million for same period in 1983.

□

New name. S.A.L. Cable Communications Inc. has shortened name to S.A.L. Communications Inc. Chairman of Melville, N.Y.-based company, Alan G. Scheinman, said new name reflects fact that company also provides equipment for "telephone interconnect systems, local area networks and satellite downlinks and distribution systems as well as municipal and private cable television systems."

□

New numbers. Terms of proposed buyout of Video Corp. of America have been revised upward, company announced. New proposal by First Capital Holdings Corp. and group of institutional investors lead by Drexel Burnham Lambert calls for $16 per share payment, comprising $13 cash and $3 in 15%, 10-year income notes. Original proposal was for $8.50 cash and $7.50 in 13.8%, 10-year subordinated debentures.

□

Smiling nod. ABC is Wall Street favorite, according to Shearson Lehman/American Express and Merrill Lynch, both of which included it in list of 10 stocks to buy. Both noted this year's upswing in profits for owned-and-operated television stations and expressed long-term optimism about operating margins for television network. Both also see recently purchased ESPN at least breaking even by 1986. Shearson Lehman, whose "10 Uncommon Values" include Motorola, said longer-term earnings growth rate for ABC "should approximate 15%-20% a year." Merrill Lynch, which also recommended Tribune Co. for "intermediate and long-term" purchase, said five-year earnings growth for ABC should be 14% per annum.

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■ KENY (101.7 mhz) Soldotna, Alaska—Seeks CP to change TL and change HAAT to 269 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ KOHL (89.3 mhz) Fremont, Calif.—Seeks CP to change existing class D 10 w facility to minimum Class A 100 w facility. App. Aug. 6.

■ KKGO (105.1 mhz) Los Angeles—Seeks CP to change ERP to 17.6 kw and change HAAT to 2 86.4 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ *KSMC (89.5 mhz) Moraga, Calif.—Seeks CP to change ERP to 800 kw and change HAAT to 80 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ WSEA (93.5 mhz) Georgetown, Del.—Seeks CP to change ERP to 2.63 kw. App. Aug. 3.

■ WYNF-FM (94.9 mhz) Tampa, Fla.—Seeks mod. of lic. to change SL to 9720 Executive Center Dr., St. Petersburg, Fla. App. Aug. 3.

■ WFOX (97.1 mhz) Gainesville, Ga.—Seeks CP to change height of aux. ant. by 34 ft., change ERP to 84 kw, and change HAAT to 1,471 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ KOKU (100.3 mhz) Agana, Guam—Seeks CP to change ERP to 5 kw and change HAAT to 850 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ New (103.9 mhz) Spirit Lake, Iowa—Seeks CP to change TL. App. Aug. 3.

■ WFOV (102.3 mhz) Petersburg, Ind.—Seeks MP to change HAAT to 321 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ KLFQ (106.1 mhz) Lyons, Kan.—Seeks CP to change HAAT to 333 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ WHMD (107.1 mhz) Hammond, La.—Seeks CP to change TL and change ERP to 3 kw. App. Aug. 3.

■ WHFB-FM (99.9 mhz) Benton Harbor, Mich.—Seeks CP to change HAAT to 478 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ KDOG (96.7 mhz) North Mankato, Minn.—Seeks CP to change ERP to 460 kw and change HAAT to 744 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ KYKY-FM (98.1 mhz) St. Louis—Seeks CP to change TL and change HAAT to 1,009 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ WTHP (98.3 mhz) Thomasville, N.C.—Seeks CP to change TL. App. Aug. 3.

■ WLTW (106.7 mhz) New York—Seeks CP to change ERP to 7.76 kw. App. Aug. 3.

■ WBLZ (103.5 mhz) Hamilton, Ohio—Seeks CP to install aux. sys. App. Aug. 3.

■ *WOBC-FM (91.5 mhz) Oberlin, Ohio—Seeks mod. of lic. to install new transmission sys. App. Aug. 3.

■ KJOJ (106.9 mhz) Conroe, Tex.—Seeks CP to change HAAT to 1,474 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ WANV (99.7 mhz) Staunton, Va.—Seeks CP to change ERP to 1.3 kw and specify different DA sys. App. Aug. 3.

■ WSTX-FM (100.3 mhz) Christiansted, V.I.—Seeks CP to change ERP to 38.6 kw. App. Aug. 3.

■ WKTT (103.1 mhz) Cleveland, Wis.—Seeks CP to change SL to 4 miles from Cleveland at 8950 County F, Newton, Wis., at the crossroads of F and South Union Rd. App. Aug. 3.

■ WJLW (95.9 mhz) Depere, Wis.—Seeks CP to change HAAT to 328 ft. App. Aug. 3.

■ WRHN (107.9 mhz) Rhinelander, Wis.—Seeks CP to change freq. to 100.3 mhz. App. Aug. 3.

■ KOTB (106.3 mhz) Evanston, Wyo.—Seeks CP to change TL; change ERP to 1 kw, and change HAAT to 1,446 ft. App. Aug. 3.

TV's

Accepted

■ WETG (ch. 61) Hartford, Conn.—Seeks CP to install aux. ant.; change ERP to vis. 2,730.6 kw, aur. 546.1 kw; change HAAT to 995.3 ft.; change ant., and change TL. App. Aug. 7.

■ WTJR (ch. 16) Quincy, Ill.—Seeks MP to change HAAT to 994.45 ft. and change TL. App. Aug. 6.

■ WWTO-TV (ch. 35) La Salle, Ill.—Seeks MP to change ERP to vis. 5,000 kw, aur. 501 kw; change HAAT to 1,987 ft., and change TL. App. Aug. 6.

■ WZTZ-TV (ch. 66) Marlborough, Mass.—Seeks MP to change main SL to outside community of license and authorize remote control from main SL.

■ WTZA (ch. 63) Kingston, N Y.—Seeks MP to operate on channel 62; change ERP to vis. 3,310 kw, aur. 331 kw; change HAAT to 1,930 ft., and change ant. App. Aug. 2.

■ WDAY (ch. 6) Fargo, N.D.—Seeks CP to install aux. transmitter and ant. App. Aug. 3.

■ *KOED-TV (ch. 11) Tulsa, Okla.—Seeks MP to change ERP to vis. 291.7 kw, aur. 29.2 kw and change HAAT to 1,713 ft.

■ WDAU-TV (ch. 22) Scranton, Pa.—Seeks CP to install aux. ant.; change ERP to vis. 1,281 kw, aur. 138 kw; change HAAT to 1,487 ft.; change ant., and change TL. App. Aug. 7.

■ *KLUJ (ch. 44) Harlingen, Tex.—Seeks MP to change ERP to vis. 9.2, aur. 1.7 kw and change HAAT to 438 ft. App. Aug. 6.

■ WCBI-TV (ch. 4) Columbus, Miss.—Seeks CP to change HAAT to 1,996 ft.; change TL; change ERP to vis. 100 kw, aur. 10 kw, and change ant. App. Aug. 6.

Grants

AM's

■ WZZX (780 khz) Lineville, Ala.—Granted app. to change freq. to 780 khz and change power to 5 kw. Action July 26.

■ KJNP (1170 khz) North Pole, Alaska—Dismissed app. to make changes in ant. sys. and change from DA to non-DA. Action July 27.

■ KTRT (1400 khz) Truckee, Calif.—Granted app. to make changes in ant. sys. and change TL. Action July 27.

■ WNLK (1350 khz) Norwalk, Conn.—Granted app. to make changes in standard pattern. Action July 27.

■ KICD (1240 khz) Spencer, Iowa—Granted app. to change location of aux radiator. Action July 26.

■ WFKB (1180 khz) Florence, Ky.—Granted app. to change TL. Action July 30.

■ WSRO (1470 khz) Marlborough, Mass.—Granted app. to increase day power to 5 kw and change TL. Action July 27.

■ KYKK (1110 khz) Humble, N.M.—Returned app. to change city of lic. Action July 31.

■ KISK (1550 khz) Reno—Granted app. to change TL. Action July 30.

■ WCXN (1170 khz) Claremont, N.C.—Granted app. to make changes in ant. sys. and change TL. Action July 26.

■ WAAV (980 khz) Leland, N.C.—Granted app. to make changes in ant. sys. and change TL. Action July 25.

■ WARV (1590 khz) Warwick, R.I.—Granted app. to change TL. Action July 30.

■ WMSO (640 khz) Collierville, Tenn.—Granted app. to operate former main transmitter as aux. Action July 26.

■ WWRC (980 khz) Washington—Granted app. to change SL to 8121 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md. Action July 19.

Summary of broadcasting
as of June 30, 1984

Service	On Air	CP's	Total *
Commercial AM	4,749	170	4,919
Commercial FM	3,610	418	4,028
Educational FM	1,153	173	1,326
Total Radio	9,512	761	10,273
FM translators	789	444	1,233
Commercial VHF TV	539	26	565
Commercial UHF TV	357	252	609
Educational VHF TV	112	2	114
Educational UHF TV	173	31	204
Total TV	1,181	273	1,454
VHF LPTV	196	74	270
UHF LPTV	87	136	223
Total LPTV	283	210	493
VHF translators	2,869	186	3,055
UHF translators	1,921	295	2,216
ITFS	250	114	364
Low-power auxiliary	824	0	824
TV auxiliaries	7,430	205	7,635
UHF translator/boosters	6	0	6
Experimental TV	3	5	8
Remote pickup	12,338	53	12,391
Aural STL & intercity relay	2,836	166	3,002

* Includes off-air licenses.

■ WYCB (1340 khz) Washington—Granted app. to change TL. Action July 26.

■ WOMT (1240 khz) Manitowoc, Wis.—Dismissed app. to construct new ant. and change TL. Action July 11.

FM's

■ KCIZ (104.9 mhz) Springdale, Ariz.—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 0.94 kw; change HAAT to 494 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 19.

■ KCMJ-FM (92.7 mhz) Indio, Calif.—Granted app. to change ERP to 0.65 kw and change HAAT to 578 ft. Action July 25.

■ *KRZA (88.7 mhz) Alamosa, Colo.—Granted app. to change ERP to 7 kw and change HAAT to 2,393 ft. Action July 19.

■ *WWEB (89.9 mhz) Wallingford, Conn.—Dismissed app. to make changes in ant. sys.; change freq. to 98.1 mhz; change transmitter, and change ant. Action July 26.

■ WAFC (106.3 mhz) Clewiston, Fla.—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 0.058 kw, and change HAAT to 599 ft. Action July 19.

■ WWLV (94.5 mhz) Daytona Beach, Fla.—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 100 kw; change HAAT to 472 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 19.

■ *WQCS (89.1 mhz) Fort Pierce, Fla.—Granted app. to change freq. 88.9 mhz; change tramsmitter, transmission line and ant.; change ERP to 100 kw, and change HAAT to 449 ft. Action July 23.

■ WPLC (106.3 mhz) Marathon, Fla.—Granted app. to change TL and change HAAT to 126 ft. Action July 26.

■ WAJX (98.3 mhz) Titusville, Fla.—Dismissed app. to make changes in ant. sys.; change TL; change type of transmitter; change type of ant.; change ERP to 2 kw; change HAAT to 355 ft., and change TPO. Action July 21.

■ *WRAS (88.5 mhz) Atlanta—Dismissed app. to change site of ant. and change ant. height due to change in site elevation. Action July 23.

■ WWEV (91.5 mhz) Cumming, Ga.—Granted app. to change ERP to 8.91 kw; change HAAT to 965 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 26.

■ WQTU (102.3 mhz) Rome, Ga.—Granted app. to change ERP to 0.44 kw and change HAAT to 804 ft. Action July 26.

■ WAEV (97.3 mhz) Savannah, Ga.—Granted app. to change HAAT to 991.5 ft. Action July 25.

■ KLCE (97.7 mhz) Blackfoot, Idaho—Returned app. to change TL; change ERP to 100 kw; change HAAT to 1,513 ft., and change freq. to 97.3 mhz. Action July 19.

■ WJBM-FM (104.1 mhz) Jerseyville, Ill.—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 45.7 kw; change HAAT to 524 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 31.

■ New (107.9 mhz) Indianapolis—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 21.9 kw, and change HAAT to 762 ft. Action July 25.

■ *KDIC (88.5 mhz) Grinnell, Iowa—Granted app. to change ERP to 132 kw; change ant., and change transmitter. Action July 24.

■ KSEZ (97.9 mhz) Sioux City, Iowa—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 100 kw; change HAAT to 1,000 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 19.

■ KSKU (102.1 mhz) Hutchinson, Kan.—Granted app. to change HAAT to 1,031 ft. and change radiation sys. Action July 25.

■ KCAY (95.9 mhz) Russell, Kan.—Granted app. to change ERP to 1.35 kw and change HAAT to 485 ft. Action July 25.

■ WMSK-FM (95.3 mhz) Morganfield, Ky.—Returned app. to change HAAT to 279.2 ft. Action July 26.

■ WRBS (95.1 mhz) Baltimore—Granted app. to change HAAT to 500 ft. Action July 26.

■ WRDO-FM (92.3 mhz) Augusta, Me.—Granted app. to change ERP to 50 kw and change HAAT to 500 ft. Action July 19.

■ *WUMB-FM (91.9 mhz) Boston—Granted app. to change ERP to 1 kw; change HAAT to 211 ft., and make changes in ant. sys. Action July 25.

■ WFMK (99.1 mhz) East Lansing, Mich.—Granted app. to change TL; change ERP to 28 kw, and change HAAT to 182.9 ft. Action July 25.

■ WCJL-FM (106.3 mhz) Menominee, Mich.—Granted app. to change TL. Action July 25.

■ KMBR (99.7 mhz) Kansas City, Mo.—Granted app. to change HAAT to 1,000 ft.; raise center of radiation 50 ft., and use upper half existing tower space. Action July 19.

■ *WJSU-FM (89.5 mhz) Jackson, Miss.—Granted app. to make changes in ant. sys.; change type of transmitter;